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may be deprived of the advantage of the training of the professional school, the book will find a valuable use. It is laudably free from unnecessary incursions into matters of legal history, which, while necessary at the proper time, have no place in a book of this sort.

After an introduction in which certain general principles are laid down dogmatically, the author divides his subject into four parts, considering, first, political power and the organization of government; second, the Federal and State governments and their relations to each other; third, rules regulating the conduct of individuals; and fourth, procedure. The third part naturally constitutes the bulk of the volume. The various sub-divisions are logical and satisfactory and evince the result of practical experience.

For the purposes which the author has in mind the book is admirably adapted and will, no doubt, not only lighten the labors of law students, but enable them to pursue their studies with more thorough understanding and more fruitful results.

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INTERNATIONAL LAW WITH ILLUSTRATIVE CASES. By EDWIN MAXEY, M.Dip., D.C.L., L.L.D., Professor of Constitutional and International Law, Law Department, West Virginia University. St. Louis: The F. H. Thomas Law Book Co. 1906. Pp. xxii., 797.

The study of international law is not only a study of extreme interest but is also one which is of great value both to the lawyer and to the student at law, and, by reason of its subject matter, to those as well who are not members of the legal profession. Many excellent treatises have been written on the subject of international law, and to this number Mr. Maxey's "International Law" makes a valuable addition.

The purpose of the author, as he has stated in his preface, has been to produce a book which conforms to the needs of the class-room, and in this he has admirably succeeded; but he has at the same time given to the public a work the value of which can well be appreciated by the practitioner and the general reader.

In treating his subject Mr. Maxey has realized the importance of ready access to leading cases as essential to every successful course of legal study, and he has combined with his text a number of important American and English decisions, placing them directly following the statements of law which they are intended to illustrate.

The subject matter of the book the author has divided into six parts, the first one of which deals with the historical

development of international law. Beginning with a definition and analysis of the term "international law," and a comparison of it with municipal law, he traces its gradual growth from the time of the Greek city-state on down to the Hague Conference of the present day, showing to what extent it was influenced by the Roman law-makers and affected by the growth and expansion of commerce, and referring to the advent of the United States as an independent power as marking a new epoch in its developemnt. Mention is also made of the different writers of international law and their writings, and the "*De Jure Belli ac Pacis*" of Grotius is pointed out as having done "more than any other treatise toward awakening the public interest in and giving systematic form to the body of rules which constitute international law." Part II deals with the sources of international law and their relative values, a comparison being made between treaties, decisions of courts, and international congresses and conferences, while some space is also devoted to a consideration of writers and other miscellaneous sources. Part III concerns "Peace, or the Normal Relation of States," and upon this section the writer has thrown especial emphasis, "because," as he says, "of the conviction that the real interests of nations are in peace rather than in war, and that time can be more profitably spent in a study of the means of avoiding strife than in elaborating rules for regulating it." The birth of a state, its national character and independence, intercourse between states, property, contracts, with special reference to treaties and treaty-making power, jurisdiction, intervention, and the settlement of disputes are successively taken up. The next sub-division deals with a discussion of international law as relating to the status of war, and is extremely interesting since it involves a consideration of belligerents and their rights over the person and property of the enemy, together with a discussion of the commencement, prosecution, and termination of war. Part V considers international law as concerning neutrals, their rights and duties, contraband of war, the right to visit and search ships sailing under neutral flags, and the blockade of coasts and harbors.

The writer closes with an appeal for an international conference of nations in order to obtain a more perfect understanding as to doubtful questions of international law, showing especially the increasing need of definiteness as disclosed by the recent Russo-Japanese war. Suggestions are offered as to the establishment of an international court for hearing and deciding upon questions of prize, a revision of the list

of contraband goods, and rules to meet certain new and difficult problems presented by the use of submarine mines and the wireless telegraph, thus including the results of many new developments and changes. This, together with the clear and direct style of the author and his forceful manner of expression, makes Mr. Maxey's "International Law" of much interest and value.

J. K. F.

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THE LAW OF CARRIERS. By DEWITT C. MOORE, of the Johnstown (New York) Bar. Albany, N. Y: Matthew Binder & Co. 1906. Pp. cxxvii, 1044.

It requires but a cursory glance at the reports to be impressed with the rapidly-increasing number of decisions in the law of carriers. Modern civilization in so many of its phases is dependent on the various forms of transportation in operation, that it is but natural that the growing importance of the contract of the carrier should be reflected in litigation. There is consequently special opportunity in this field for the labors of the student, and a treatise on the subject, if well done, must find favor with the profession.

The present publication of Mr. Moore's presents an exhaustive collection and summary of the authorities. The subject is divided in the established way into the topics, Carriers of Goods and Carriers of Passengers, with a consideration under each head of the liability, its inception, termination and limitation by contract, together with various related topics, such as Damages, Presumptions, Connecting Carriers, Duties and Liabilities, etc. There is a brief review of the Interstate Commerce Act and the leading decisions thereunder, and the text of the Railroad Rate Law of 1906 is given.

The principles are stated in the text, and the decisions in support thereof are fully cited in the notes, with, in frequent instances, summaries of the facts of important decisions. It is worthy of note in passing that headings to the notes in heavy-faced type render them more convenient of consultation.

The purpose of the book is apparently practical rather than theoretical, and to the practitioner it will furnish a valuable discussion of the cases, well collected, summarized and classified. As a working book for the lawyer in search of a decision in point it is admirable. On the theoretical side, however, we feel that it is open to criticism. In a work of its scope we believe, a more nearly adequate discussion of underlying principles and their development might have been expected; and the problems involved in such question